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ABSTRACT

The Job Corps is described as a training program for impoverished and unemployed young people between the ages of 16 and 21 which will help them become responsible adults, prepare to get and hold productive jobs, return to school or further training, or satisfy Armed Forces' entrance requirements. (Currently (1976), Job Corps provides training for 20,700 youth in 60 centers located in 31 States and Puerto Rico.) The following topics provide description and statistics on various aspects of the program: Facilities and training space, recent trends, education, vocational skills training, work experience, counseling, health services, union participation, residential living, maximum benefits system, health services, characteristics of new enrollees, program outcomes and performance, cost performance, cost benefits, and program effectiveness. Tables present information concerning the following areas: Training space distribution (by region and by type of center), fiscal year (FY) 1976 union programs, Job Corps placement (FY 1973-FY 1976), Job Corps centers by region, location of Job Corps centers, and Job Corps by fiscal year (FY 1966-FY 1976). (TA)

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JOB CORPS

IN BRIEF

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FY-76

Job Corps

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR / EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

CE 011 909

AN OVERVIEW

Job Corps' purpose is to assist young people who need and can benefit from intensive programs of education, vocational skills training, and other services while living in a residential setting. The typical youth it serves is a 17-year-old high school dropout who reads at the elementary school level, comes from a poor family, belongs to a minority group, and has been unemployed for many weeks or has never held a job. All enrollees are impoverished and unemployed young people between the ages of 16 and 21 who volunteer for the program.

Job Corps sends them to residential centers and gives them education, vocational skills training, work experience, counseling, health services, and other assistance. The aim is to help them become responsible adults, prepared to get and hold productive jobs, return to school or further training, or satisfy Armed Forces' entrance requirements.

The authority for the program is title IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, which transfers the provisions for Job Corps without change from the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Currently, Job Corps provides training for 20,700 youth in sixty centers located in thirty-one States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. They include twenty-seven Civilian Conservation Centers administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior in national parks and forests, and on other public lands; thirty-one centers operated under contract with business firms, non-profit organizations, and State and local governmental agencies; and two extension centers: one administered by the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks of the AFL/CIO, and another administered by the Stewards Training and Recreation, Inc., of the Marine Cooks and Steward's Union, AFL/CIO.

Since the inception of the program in 1965 until June 30, 1976, there have been enrolled 567,195 corpsmembers from fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

1. FACILITIES AND TRAINING SPACE

In FY 1976, Job Corps' facilities included

a. Twenty-seven Civilian Conservation Centers (CCC) having corpsmember capacities which range from 168-224. An additional two CCC-type centers are operated by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

b. Twenty-nine Job Corps centers having capacities which range from 14[illegible]-2,200 operated under contractual agreements with State or local government agencies, private non-profit organizations, or profit-making organizations selected through competition; and,

c. Two extension centers having a combined capacity of 90 slots which offer advanced vocational skills training.

2. RECENT TRENDS

Recently, the program has been broadened in several significant areas. Ten centers were converted to "coeducational" status in FY 1976, for a total of 22 such centers offering nontraditional training to both males and females. The continuing conversion to coeducational facilities has resulted in an increase in the number of training opportunities for women.

	FY 1975	FY 1976	Change
Male slots	14,902	14,301	- 601
Female slots	5,484	6,385	+ 901
Total	20,386	20,686	+ 300
% Female slots	26.9%	30.9%	+ 4.0

Reimbursable linkages between title IV (Job Corps) and titles I, II, III, and VI programs [1] under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act have been established between WIN and Job Corps in which WIN volunteers are enrolled at the Atlanta Job Corps Center and their children are provided day care services.

Other linkages include the development and implementation of procedures for prime sponsors and grantees to purchase a mix of services from Job Corps centers. In addition to full enrollment, three types of Job Corps' program participation are provided prime sponsor clients who are not eligible for, or who do not want or require residential services. These program participants, also known as trainees, receive the following types of training:

a. Vocational trainees who are systematically trained in a designated vocational training course;

b. Educational trainees who are individually assessed and trained to meet entry level requirements for specified job clusters; and,

c. Combined vocational-educational trainees who receive both specified vocational and educational training on a nonresidential basis.

1/ Titles I, II, III, and VI of CETA deal with prime sponsor enrollees, public service employees, migrants and seasonal farm workers, Indians, and selected segments of the population.

3. EDUCATION

The Job Corps' education program--which is highly individualized--consists of beginning, graded and advanced reading, mathematics, the World of Work including consumer education, driver education, health education, home and family living, and English as a Second Language. In programmatic areas, diagnostic tests determine academic deficiencies prior to the corpsmember's placement within the program. Curricula are continually revised to keep pace with the changing needs of corpsmembers.

The General Education Development Program (GED) continues to be emphasized for those who are academically qualified. In FY 1976, over 4,000 enrollees were awarded the General Educational Development Certificate recognized by state educational agencies as the equivalent of a high school diploma. During the last fiscal year, emphasis was also given to bilingual programs, field testing of new reading materials to augment the present reading program, and the standardization of vocational curricula. Special programs have been made available for Spanish-speaking corpsmembers and others learning English as a second language.

Health education is a high priority. The primary objective of the Job Corps' Health Education Program (HEP) is to prepare corpsmembers to make responsible decisions regarding health and health-related matters by providing them with relevant, factual information.

4. VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING

The vocational skills training program is designed to provide corpsmembers with progressive, structured training that will enable them to obtain and to keep industry-oriented jobs. Unlike conventional training programs, vocational training programs in Job Corps are designed to permit enrollees to advance their skills to their fullest potential; accordingly, all programs provide for an open-entrance and exit capability. Specific training programs are continually reviewed and revised, as necessary, to reflect the current needs of the job market.

There are basically two methods of conducting vocational training within the Job Corps' program. Contract centers generally provide shop-type or "mock-up" instruction utilizing materials prepared by Job Corps which outline training requirements. Programs operated by the participating unions are of a "hands-on" type of training in which actual construction is accomplished. Generally, the construction unions utilize the curriculum approved for the first two years of their apprenticeship programs. This type of training is unique to Job Corps. In many cases local joint-apprenticeship committees will recognize Job Corps' training as satisfying the prerequisites necessary to meet apprenticeship requirements.

5. UNION PARTICIPATION

The International Union of Operating Engineers began its participation with Job Corps in its preapprenticeship training of corpsmembers in 1966. Since that time, unions have been increasingly involved in Job Corps' training efforts to the extent that union programs, now at thirty-nine centers, were expanded by approximately four hundred training slots, or a total of 3,540 slots and budgeted at about $9.7 million. This increase includes training programs for women in the construction trades. Parenthetically, unions in Fiscal 76 have placed over ninety per cent (1,445) of their graduates in training-related jobs with an average starting salary in excess of $4.60 per hour. In addition, the unions are assisting recruiting efforts by referring enrollees directly into the Job Corps' program through their locals with the expectation that the referring local will place the corpsmember upon completion of his/her Job Corps' training. (For detailed information, see Table III, page 16.)

Unions conducting training at Job Corps centers are as follows:

AFL-CIO Appalachian Council

International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Trades (AFL-CIO)

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO) (B.R.A.C.)

International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades

International Union of Operating Engineers

Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the U.S. and Canada (AFL-CIO)

Stewards Training and Recreation, Inc. (Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO)

6. RESIDENTIAL LIVING

Residential living distinguishes Job Corps from all other Federal employment and training programs. (Fewer than one thousand corpsmembers--or less than five per cent of all enrollees--live off-center; except for sleeping accommodations, they receive the same supportive services as other corpsmembers). The residential program is based on the idea that Job Corps' youth need a new environment and a variety of services in order to make the most of their training. Job Corps centers provide a full program--health services, nutritious meals, dormitory life, sports and recreation, student government, and other supervised activities--all planned to help a new corpsmember adapt to center life, motivate and support constructive attitudes and lifestyles, and prepare them to function effectively in the outside world.

Conducting the residential program may be Job Corps' most difficult assignment. It involves such complex areas as relationships among racial and ethnic groups, motivation of alienated or discouraged young people, adaptation to unfamiliar group living situations, adult-youth cooperation in an institutional setting, and the role of peer groups in influencing conduct and attitudes.

7. MAXIMUM BENEFITS SYSTEM

Because of Job Corps' commitment to the axiom, "there is nothing so unequal as the equal treatment of unequals," it established the Maximum Benefits System.

Briefly, the system allows for individual differences and progress in both education and vocational skills training. Moreover, the system provides an individually prescribed program of instruction according to ability, and continually assesses and monitors the corpsmember's progress through a progress-performance evaluation panel. It is the evaluation panel which determines whether corpsmembers have received "maximum benefits" from their total Job Corps' experience.

8. HEALTH SERVICES

Comprehensive health services are provided to all enrollees at the center's medical facility through a coordinated health services delivery system by medical personnel. Every enrollee receives a cursory medical inspection for signs of communicable or other diseases within 24 hours of entry, followed within 2 weeks by a comprehensive entrance medical examination.

The immunization status of all enrollees is brought up-to-date; corpsmembers are treated for any acute medical problems. Chronic medical problems which do not preclude program participation are dealt with on center. Specialty referrals and hospitalization are provided when necessary. Elective surgery is performed within the center's budgetary constraints. No enrollee with a need for continuing health care is terminated without referral to an appropriate health or social agency in his or her home community.

Dental disease is the most common health problem among entering enrollees. A priority system for delivering dental care in the Job Corps has been developed with emphasis on preventive dentistry and oral self-care. Enrollees receive an examination for oral pathology between 90 and 120 days after arrival on center. Emergency dental care and preventive instruction are made available to all enrollees who are encouraged to accept appropriate dental services provided in order of urgency of need.

During fiscal year 1976, Job Corps provided approximately 39,000 comprehensive medical examinations to incoming corpsmembers and 20,000 dental exams to corps-

members who remained in the program at least 90 days. Care for routine illness or injury required 75,000 corpsmember visits to physicians and 662,000 visits to nurses or medics. Routine dental care was accomplished in 61,000 visits to dentists and 38,000 visits to dental hygienists and assistants. More serious health problems were treated in 36,000 on center infirmary days and in 58,000 off center hospital days. Approximately 5,400 on center visits were specifically for emotional or other mental health problems. The total cost of health services in FY 76 was $6,351,665 of which $700,000 was expended for hospitalization.

The above information on utilization and costs is derived from the quarterly reports of the Health Management Information System. Detailed data are collected for each center and region and are used by the national office, the regional offices, and the centers as a management tool in budget planning, cost control, staffing of on center facilities, and other aspects of health management.

9. CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW ENROLLEES

In Fiscal Year 1976, 43,406 youth enrolled in Job Corps. Their general characteristics were as follows:

SEX	FY 1975	FY 1976
Male	74.6%	71.3%
Female	25.4	28.7

Female enrollment increased proportionately as additional female training slots became available through the conversion of ten centers to "co-ed" status.

AGE OF ENTRY	Male	Female	Total
16 & Under	28.2%	21.3%	26.2%
17	26.4	22.4	25.3
Under 18	54.6	43.7	51.5
18 - 21	45.4	56.3	48.5
AVERAGE AGE	17	18	17

The youthful aspect of the Job Corps population, and the significant proportion of the 16-year-old enrollees in particular, account for the importance of school and training placements for younger enrollees.

MINORITY STATUS

White, excluding Spanish-speaking	29.5%
Black	55.4
Spanish-speaking	10.8
American Indian	2.8
Other	1.5

Total minority enrollment approximates 70 percent. The unemployment rate of disadvantaged minority youth is considerably above that of the general population (greater than 40% for black inner-city youth), and represents the area of greatest need for Job Corps' full-service program.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	Male	Female	Total
8 years or less	21.9%	14.5%	19.8%
9 to 11 years	68.6	62.7	66.9
12 years or over	9.6	22.7	13.3

The average enrollee dropped out of school after completing the ninth grade. Although a significant proportion of female enrollees were high school graduates, their lack of skill training and inadequate preparation in basic education left them unprepared to compete in the labor market.

ENTRY READING LEVEL

Less than 3rd grade	15.0%
3rd to 6th grade	41.4
6th to 8th. grade	23.6
8th grade and above	20.0

The average enrollee entered Job Corps with a fifth-grade reading ability, and required intensive training in basic education to become qualified for placement.

FAMILY SIZE	
1 person	14.3%
2 - 4 persons	28.8
5 - 7 persons	36.9
8 and over	20.0
Average family size: 6 persons.	
FAMILY INCOME	
None (or public assistance)	39.2%
Below $1,000	4.7
$1,000 - 1,999	6.1
$2,000 - 2,999	6.4
$3,000 - 3,999	8.3
$4,000 - 4,999	10.8
$5,000 and over	24.5
Average family income (excluding public assistance):	$4,500.
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT	
27 weeks or more (and never employed full-time)	75.5%
14 to 26 weeks	7.8
5 to 13 weeks	9.9
Under 5 weeks	6.8

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n.b.: Earlier statistics reflect that 64 percent were forced to leave school because families needed support or academic grades were poor; 60 percent were from broken homes; 60 percent lived in sub-standard housing; and 68 percent of those chronologically eligible for military service could not pass physical or mental induction tests.

10. PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND PERFORMANCE

a. Training. In Fiscal Year 1976, the Job Corps generated 20,314 enrollee-years of training which represent 98.2 percent of capacity (20,686). 43,071 enrollees were terminated during the year. Enrollee retention improved appreciably during the year, according to two major indicators:

	FY 1975	FY 1976
Avg. Weekly Termination Rate	4.4%	4.1%
Avg. Length of Stay	4.8 mo.	5.4 mo.

The improvement in retention is attributed primarily to two factors: heavy emphasis by national and regional offices on increased retention at centers, through a new Performance Measurement System, and sustained high unemployment rates for youth. Midway in FY 1976 a national standard (goal) of 4.2 percent for the Weekly Termination Rate was set; as shown above, actual performance for the full fiscal year was better than the established standard.

b. Placement Performance. The Job Corps' national placement rate for Fiscal Year 1976, including drop-outs, was 91.8 percent. Job Corps' legislation defines placement as follows:

(1) Placement into employment ("Jobs")

(2) Placement into continuing education/training programs ("School")

(3) Successful entry into the U.S. Armed Forces ("Military")

The Job Corps' placement statistics are compiled from case records which are verified before they are submitted to the national office, U.S. Department of Labor. This information is submitted by the State Employment Security Agencies and other organizations having responsibility for the placement of former Job Corpsmembers.

In FY 1976 terminations totalled 43,071. Placement status records were received on 38,672 individuals; of these, 4,726 were reported as not located or re-entered Job Corps, and were dropped from the data base, leaving 33,936 as a reporting base. There were 2,413 terminees reported to be ill, confined, or females fulfilling full-time family responsibilities, and thus were "not available for placement." Of the 31,523 enrollees available for placement, 91.8 percent were placed as follows: 19,857 entered employment; 7,283 entered various types of education placements (public schools, colleges, other training programs, etc.); and 1,806 entered the Armed Forces. (See Table IV, p.17 for detailed placement data for Fiscal Years 1973 - 1976.)

c. Length of Stay and Job Placements. There has always been a direct, positive relationship between length of enrollment, placement rates and initial wages. The FY 1976 data below illustrate these relationships:

Months in Job Corps	Employment Rate	Starting Wage
0 - 3	57.6%	$2.39
4 - 6	60.7	2.58
7 - 9	67.4	2.65
10 - 12	72.8	2.75
13 - 15	73.3	2.87
Over 15	75.9	2.94

11. COST PERFORMANCE

Job Corps is unique in that it offers a complete range of services twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week. In addition to its training programs, Job Corps offers individual and group counseling, health services, avocational and recreational programs, as well as clothing, room and board, transportation, pay, and allowances. Costs in FY 1976 for this complete range of services, plus indirect services were $9,230 per training slot. Based on an annual turnover of approximately 2.2 corpsmembers per training slot, this cost equals approximately $4,200 per enrollee. When indirect costs are excluded

(i.e., recruitment, support, placement, capital, agency program direction, and union contract administration costs) the cost per enrollee was $3,240. Enrollee pay and allowances average $946 per year.

	JOB CORPS SIZE	
Fiscal Years	Design Capacity	Applied Funding (millions)
1970	20,400	172
1971	22,400	179
1972	22,560	196
1973	21,617	181
1974	21,120	175
1975	20,583	171
1976	20,686	188

12. COST BENEFITS

The question of costs in relation to lifetime earnings of enrollees including control-group comparisons has been assessed in four studies of Job Corps. Each of the first three studies used long-term followup data on enrollees, and show that, overall, there will be increases in the lifetime earnings of enrollees which will exceed the government's investment. References pertaining to cost-benefits include

a. Glen Cain. "Benefit/Cost Ratios for Job Corps," University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty. Madison, September 1967.

b. Assessment & Research Report #11: A Study by the Plans and Evaluation Division of Job Corps. Richard Wagner and Roger Ralph, September 1968.

c. Steve Engleman. "An Economic Analysis of the Job Corps (Men's Centers)," 1971.

d. The Federal Government and Manpower. "A Critical look at the MDTA-Institutional and Job Corps Programs," by Dave M. O'Neill, Director of Human Resources

Studies at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress 73-86286). ($3.00).

It is interesting to note that Sar Levitan who is "skeptical of such management practices as cost/benefit analysis ... accepts the fact that 'certain desirable results brought about by social-economic programs such as the Job Corps cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents.' "[2]

13. SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM

Program effectiveness is evidenced by the fact that the average enrollee enters with an approximate fifth grade reading level and advances one grade level in six months. The educational community recognizes the excellence of the Job Corps' Education Program to the extent that several centers have received accreditation from certifying agencies; placement is high, with wages much greater than those before entry into Job Corps. A recent evaluation of the program is The Job Corps: A Social Program That Works by Levitan and Johnston, published by the Johns Hopkins University Press in 1975.

Job Corps' educational program materials have been used by the Armed Forces, public school systems, Federal and local government agencies, and other institutions concerned with remedial education. The Job Corps' national office receives and responds to approximately 360 requests per year for educational program information. A handbook, "Educational Materials That Work," ETA Handbook #331, describes the materials and is responsive to inquiries about the basic education program.

2/ Michael J. Walker. "Sar Levitan: Plain Talk About the Work Force." Worklife (Washington, D.C., January 1977), p. 12.

TRAINING SPACE DISTRIBUTION

TABLE I
BY REGION

REGION	TRAINING SPACES MALE	FEMALE	NO.	TOTAL%
I	0	0	0	0
II	885	0	885	4
III	878	965	1,843	9
IV	3,233	800	4,033	19
V	1,749	840	2,589	13
VI	2,550	2,171	4,721	23
VII	456	285	741	4
VIII	2,304	50	2,354	11
IX	615	720	1,335	7
X	1,586	509	2,095	10
Extension (Nat'l)	45	45	90	
TOTAL	14,301	6,385	20,686	100%

TABLE II
BY TYPE OF CENTER

TYPE CENTER	NO. CENTERS	NO. TRAINING SPACES M	F	TOTAL	PERCENT
Conservation	27	5,232	32	5,264	25
CCC-Type	2	310		310	2
Extension	2	45	45	90	
Contract	29	8,714	6,308	15,022	73
TOTAL	60	14,301	6,385	20,686	
PERCENT		69.1%	30.9%	100%	100%

TABLE III

FY 1976 UNION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	SLOTS	GRADUATES	TRAINING RELATED JOBS	MILITARY/ SCHOOL	TOTAL PLACED BY UNION	% GRADUATES PLACED BY UNION	AVERAGE SALARY JOBS
Operating Engineers	306	204	116	38	154	76%	$5.91
Carpenters	1,392	842	693	138	831	99%	$4.25
Bricklayers	304	146	101	26	127	87%	$4.06
Plasterers/Cement Masons	524	156	97	56	153	99%	$4.03
Painters	484	238	131	55	186	78%	$3.85
Marine Cooks & Stewards	40	98	91	-	91	93%	$9.42
B.R.A.C.	290	178	176	11	187	100%	$4.46
AFL/CIO Appalachian Council	200	50	40	* NOT AVAILABLE	* NOT APPLICABLE	*	$3.39
	3,540	1,912	1,445	324*	1,729*	92.8*	$4.62

* AFL/CIO is responsible for total placement at the Pittsburgh JCC. During FY '76 375 trainees were placed (91.8%) at an average starting wage of $2.93.

TABLE IV

JOB CORPS PLACEMENT (FY 1973-FY 1976)

Definitions:

Available for Placement: Total number of Job Corps Placement and Assistance Records, Forms MA 6-78 received, less the number who reentered the program; the number who cannot be located to determine status; and the number who are ill, confined, or females fulfilling full-time family responsibilities.

Placement Rate: The percentage of those available for placement who are placed in employment, in school or another training program, or in the military service.

	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976
TOTAL AVAILABLE	36,804	34,303	32,520	31,523
TOTAL PLACED	31,331	32,589	29,336	28,946
PERCENTAGE	85.1%	93.6%	90.2%	91.8%
EMPLOYED AND WAGES PER HOUR				
TOTAL	21,569	23,947	20,408	19,857
PERCENTAGE	58.6%	68.8%	62.7%	63.0%
WAGE PER HOUR	$2.09	$2.26	$2.44	$2.57
SCHOOL				
TOTAL	7,233	6,530	6,846	7,283
PERCENTAGE	19.6%	18.7%	21.0%	23.1%
ARMED FORCES				
TOTAL	2,529	2,112	2,082	1,806
PERCENTAGE	6.8%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%

NOTE: Placement assistance is extended to all former enrollees, regardless of length of stay in the program, and the foregoing reports cover all former corpsmembers regardless of length of stay. Since placement ratios and wage rates increase with length of stay, the record for program completers is even better than shown above.

TABLE V

JOB CORPS CENTERS BY REGION

REGION	CENTER	1/	2/ TYPE	DESIGN CAPACITY	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
II	ARECIBO	1	CCC	175	Arecibo, P.R.	P.R. Dept. Education
	RIO GRANDE	2	CCC	135	Rio Grande, P.R.	P.R. Dept. Education
	NEW YORK 3/	3	Contract	275	Flushing, N.Y.	American Tech. Assist. Corp.
	NEW JERSEY	4	Contract	300	Edison, N.J.	N.J. Dept. Education
III	FLATWOODS	5	CCC	168	Coeburn, Va.	Forest Service (USDA)
	HARPERS FERRY	6	CCC	200	Harpers Ferry, WVa.	Park Service (USDI)
	KEYSTONE	7	Contract	500	Drums, Pa.	RCA Service Company
	Male		50			
	Female		450			
	BLUE RIDGE	8	Contract	180	Marion, Va.	RCA Service Company
	CHARLESTON	9	Contract	345	Charleston, WVa.	Thiokol 4/
	Res.		(F) 320			
	Non Res.		(m,f) 25			
	PITTSBURGH	10	Contract	200	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Teledyne Economic Development Co.
	MARYLAND	11	Contract	250	Woodstock, Md.	RCA Service Company

1/ These numbers refer to map at end of Table V.
2/ CCC - Civilian Conservation Center.
3/ To be located at Glenmont, N.Y., and operated by the Singer Company in FY 1977.
4/ Current contractor (effective after June 30, 1976).

JOB CORPS CENTERS BY REGION

REGION	CENTER	1/	TYPE	DESIGN CAPACITY	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
IV	PINE KNOT	12	CCC	224	Pine Knot, Ky.	Forest Service (USDA)
	JACOBS CREEK	13	CCC	200	Bristol, Tenn.	Forest Service (USDA)
	LYNDON B. JOHNSON	14	CCC	168	Franklin, N.C.	Forest Service (USDA)
	SCHENCK	15	CCC	204	Brevard, N.C.	Forest Service (USDA)
	GREAT ONYX	16	CCC	214	Mammoth Cave, Ky.	Park Service (USDI)
	OCONALUFTEE	17	CCC	180	Oconaluftee, N.C.	Park Service (USDI)
	BRECKINRIDGE	18	Contract	2,300	Morganfield, Ky.	Singer Company
	Male		1,850			
	Female		450			
	ATLANTA	19	Contract	350	Atlanta, Ga.	Thiokol
	WHITNEY YOUNG	20	Contract	193	Simpsonville, Ky.	Res-Care, Inc. 2/
V	BLACKWELL	21	CCC	200	Laona, Wis.	Forest Service (USDA)
	GOLCONDA	22	CCC	224	Golconda, Ill.	Forest Service (USDA)
	CLEVELAND	23	Contract	440	Cleveland, Ohio	Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
	Male		100			
	Female		340			
	ATTERBURY	24	Contract	1,250	Edinburg, Ind.	AVCO
	Male		900			
	Female		350			
	CINCINNATI	25	Contract	200	Cincinnati, Ohio	AVCO
	Male		175			
	Female		25			
	DETROIT	26	Contract	275	Detroit, Mich.	Singer Company
	Male		150			
	Female		125			

1/ These numbers refer to map at end of Table V.
2/ Current contractor (effective after June 30, 1976).

JOB CORPS CENTERS BY REGION

REGION	CENTER	1/	TYPE	DESIGN CAPACITY	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
VI	CASS	27	CCC	168	Ozark, Ark.	Forest Service (USDA)
	OUACHITA	28	CCC	176	Royal Oak, Ark.	Forest Service (USDA)
	TREASURE LAKE	29	CCC	168	Indiahoma, Okla.	Bur. of Sport Fisheries (USDI)
	GUTHRIE	30	Contract	600	Guthrie, Okla.	Teledyne Economic Development Co.
	Male		120			
	Female		480			
	McKINNEY	31	Contract	620	McKinney, Tex.	Texas Education Foundation
	ALBUQUERQUE	32	Contract	395	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	Teledyne Economic Development Co.
	Male		84			
	Female		311			
	GARY	33	Contract	2,200	San Marcos, Tex.	Texas Education Foundation
	Male		1,624			
	Female		576			
	TULSA	34	Contract	144	Tulsa, Okla.	RCA Service Company
	EL PASO	35	Contract	250	EL Paso, Tex.	Texas Education Foundation
	Male		210			
	Female		40			
VII	PINE RIDGE	36	CCC	168	Chadron, Neb.	Forest Service (USDA)
	MINGO	37	CCC	168	Puxico, Mo.	Bur. Sport Fisheries (USDI)
	EXCELSIOR SPRINGS	38	Contract	405	Excel. Springs, Mo.	Singer Company
	Male		120			
	Female		285			
VIII	ANACONDA	39	CCC	216	Anaconda, Mont.	Forest Service (USDA)
	TRAPPER CREEK	40	CCC	216	Darby, Mont.	Forest Service (USDA)
	BOXELDER	41	CCC	208	Nemo, S.D.	Forest Service (USDA)
	WEBER BASIN	42	CCC	224	Ogden, Utah	Bur. Reclamation (USDI)
	COLLBRAN	43	CCC	190	Collbran, Colo.	Bur. Reclamation (USDI)
	CLEARFIELD	44	Contract	1,100	Clearfield, Utah	Thiokol
	KICKING HORSE	45	Contract	200	Ronan, Mont.	Salish and Kootenai Tribes
	Male		150			
	Female		50			

1/ Refers to map at end of Table V.

JOB CORPS CENTERS BY REGION

REGION	CENTER	1/	TYPE	DESIGN CAPACITY	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
IX	LOS ANGELES	46	Contract	495	Los Angeles, Calif.	Los Angeles YWCA
	Res.		320			
	Non. Res.(M,F)		175			
	PHOENIX	47	Contract	350	Phoenix, Ariz.	Teledyne Economic Development Co.
	Male		185			
	Female		165			
	HAWAII	48	Contract	250	Honolulu, Hawaii	Pacific Educational Foundation, Inc.
	Male		200			
	Female		50			
	SAN JOSE	49	Contract	240	San Jose, Calif.	Singer Company
	Male		180			
	Female		60			
X	CURLEW	50	CCC	180	Wauconda, Wash.	Forest Service (USDA)
	ANGELL	51	CCC	184	Yachats, Ore.	Forest Service (USDA)
	Male		152			
	Female		32			
	TIMBER LAKE	52	CCC	224	Estacada, Ore.	Forest Service (USDA)
	WOLF CREEK	53	CCC	224	Glide, Ore.	Forest Service (USDA)
	COLUMBIA BASIN	54	CCC	200	Moses Lake, Wash.	Bur. Reclamation (USDI)
	FORT SIMCOE	55	CCC	200	White Swan, Wash.	BIA (USDI)
	MARSING	56	CCC	168	Marsing, Idaho	Bur. Reclamation (USDI)
	TONGUE POINT	57	Contract	440	Astoria, Ore.	RCA Service Company
	Male			85		
	Female			355		
	PORTLAND	58	Contract	275	Portland, Ore.	Portland Public Schools
	Male		153			
	Female		122			

1/ These numbers refer to map at end of Table V.

JOB CORPS CENTERS BY REGION

REGION	CENTER	1/	TYPE	DESIGN CAPACITY	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
EXTENSION CENTERS						
	SANTA ROSA (Male & Female)	59	Ext.	60	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Marine Cooks & Stewards
	MINNEAPOLIS	60	Ext.	50	Minneapolis, Minn.	Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks

1/ These numbers refer to map at end of Table V.

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WHERE JOB CORPS CENTERS ARE LOCATED*

* Large numbers indicate D.O.L. regions.
Small numbers indicate center locations listed in Table V.

TABLE VI

JOB CORPS BY FISCAL YEAR
(ALL FIGURES FROM BEST AVAILABLE DATA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Budget (NOA - Million)	303./	210.1	282.3	278.4	169.8	170.4	202.4	193.4	151.3	175.0 1/	175.0 1/
Applied Funding (Millions)					172	179	196	181	175	171	188
Center Capacity (Total)	41,924	43,159	37,041	38,964	20,400	22,400	23,990	24,366	21,120	20,486	20,686
Female	7,911	8,116	6,016	6,539	5,475	6,375	6,933	6,972	5,861	5,517	5,863
Male	34,013	35,043	31,025	32,425	14,925	16,025	17,057	17,394	15,259	14,969	14,301
On-Board Strength											
High Point	28,533	42,032	33,013	35,834	20,840	22,394	23,808	23,126	21,287	20,707	21,119
Number of Centers (Total)	106	123	109	53	54	65	72	72	61	60	60
CCC's	86	91	82	32	32	32	32	32	29	29	29
Men's	11	10	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
* Women's	8	18	18	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10
RMC's				4	6	13	17	16	15	15	15
RSC's				0	1	4	7	6	0	0	0
Extension				1	0	1	1	3	3	2	2
Demonstration	1	4	3	1							
Terminations	30,879	57,075	73,515	67,242	41,191	47,257	48,610	48,371	43,857	44,390	43,071
Placements 2/	19,453 3/	35,957	46,314	42,368	30,788	23,656	25,382	31,331	32,589	29,336	28,946
% Placed	62.3	75.2	64.1	76.9	81.0	76.0	78.3	85.1	93.6	90.2	91.8
Job Corps Staff Levels											
Total	429	573	554	572	410	390	418	379	292	269	259
National Staff	285				202	179	164	163	98	81	75
Regional Staff					208	211	254	216	194	188	184

1/ Original N.O.A. figure, subsequently changed by reprogramming by OMB.
2/ Placements include Jobs, School/other training programs and Military.
3/ Based on estimates of manually compiled records, prior to FY 1970 inception of computerized management information system for placements.

* Designation no longer used beyond 1975. Such centers now called "Contract Centers."

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